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Cordova et al.

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(54) **VACUUM DEVICE AND VACUUM ASSISTED DIGGER SYSTEM**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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E21B 21/01	(2006.01)
E21B 7/02	(2006.01)
E21B 21/16	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***E21B 21/011*** (2020.05); ***E21B 7/028*** (2013.01); ***E21B 21/16*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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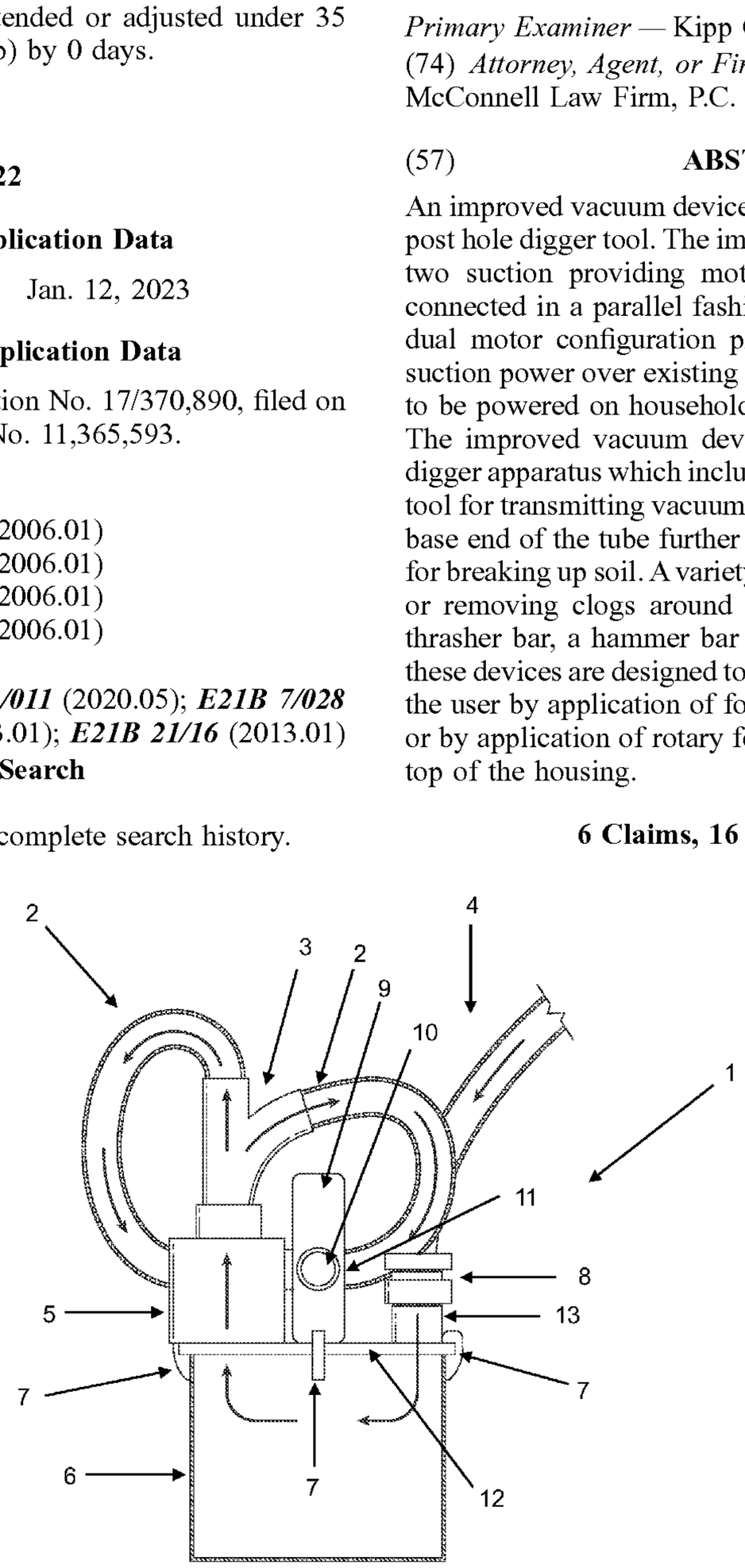
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An improved vacuum device for use with a vacuum assisted post hole digger tool. The improved vacuum device includes two suction providing motors with their suction outlets connected in a parallel fashion directly to a filter box. The dual motor configuration provides significantly improved suction power over existing vacuum devices but is still able to be powered on household 120V AC power.

The improved vacuum device is paired with a post hole digger apparatus which includes an elongated hollow tubular tool for transmitting vacuum to the base end of the tube. The base end of the tube further comprises a variety bore heads for breaking up soil. A variety of devices for breaking up soil or removing clogs around the bore head are included: a thrasher bar, a hammer bar and an unclogger bar. Each of these devices are designed to be activated either manually by the user by application of force at the upper end of the tool or by application of rotary force by a motor disposed at the top of the housing.

6 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



FRONT VIEW

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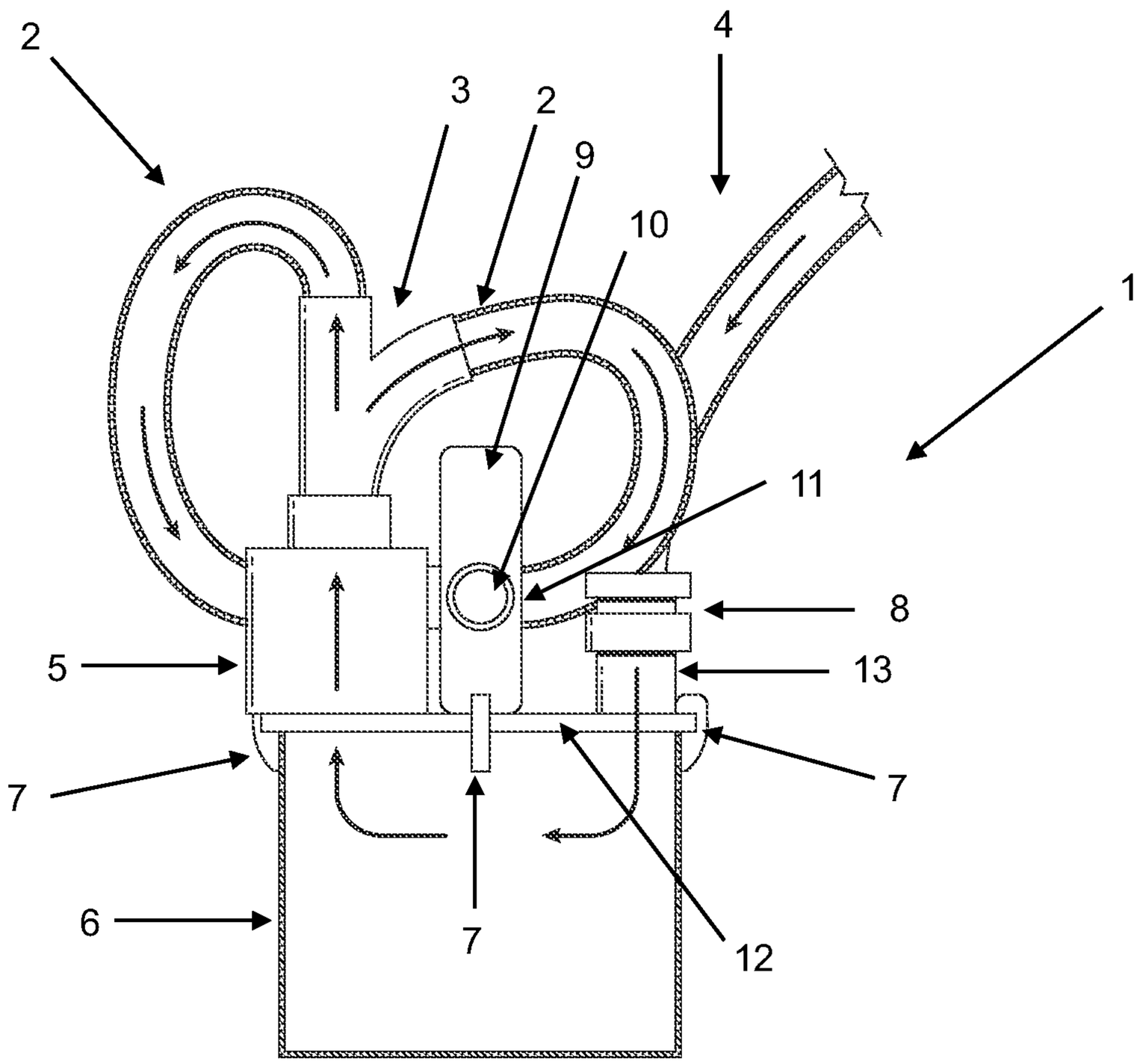
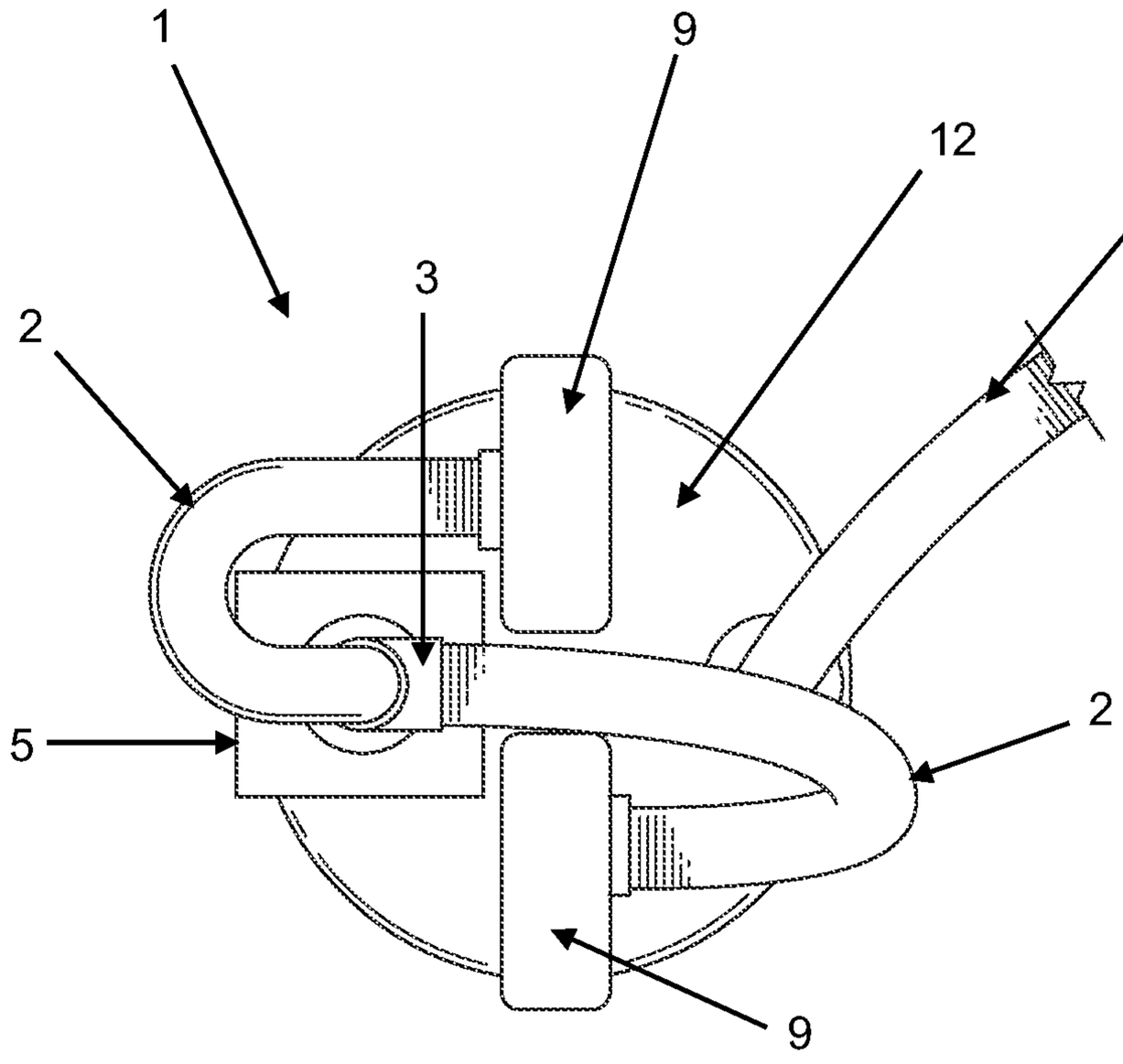


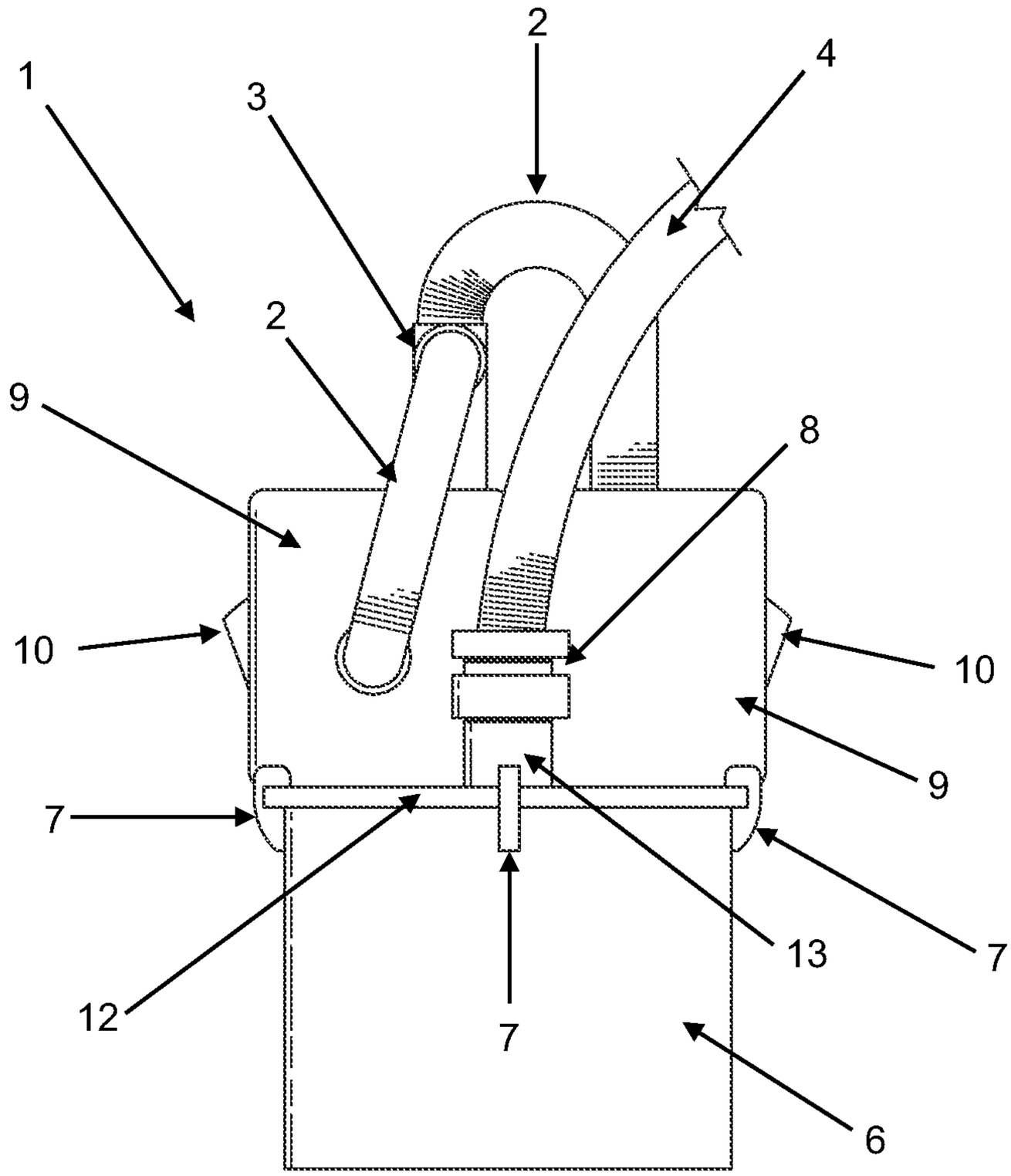
FRONT VIEW

Fig. 1



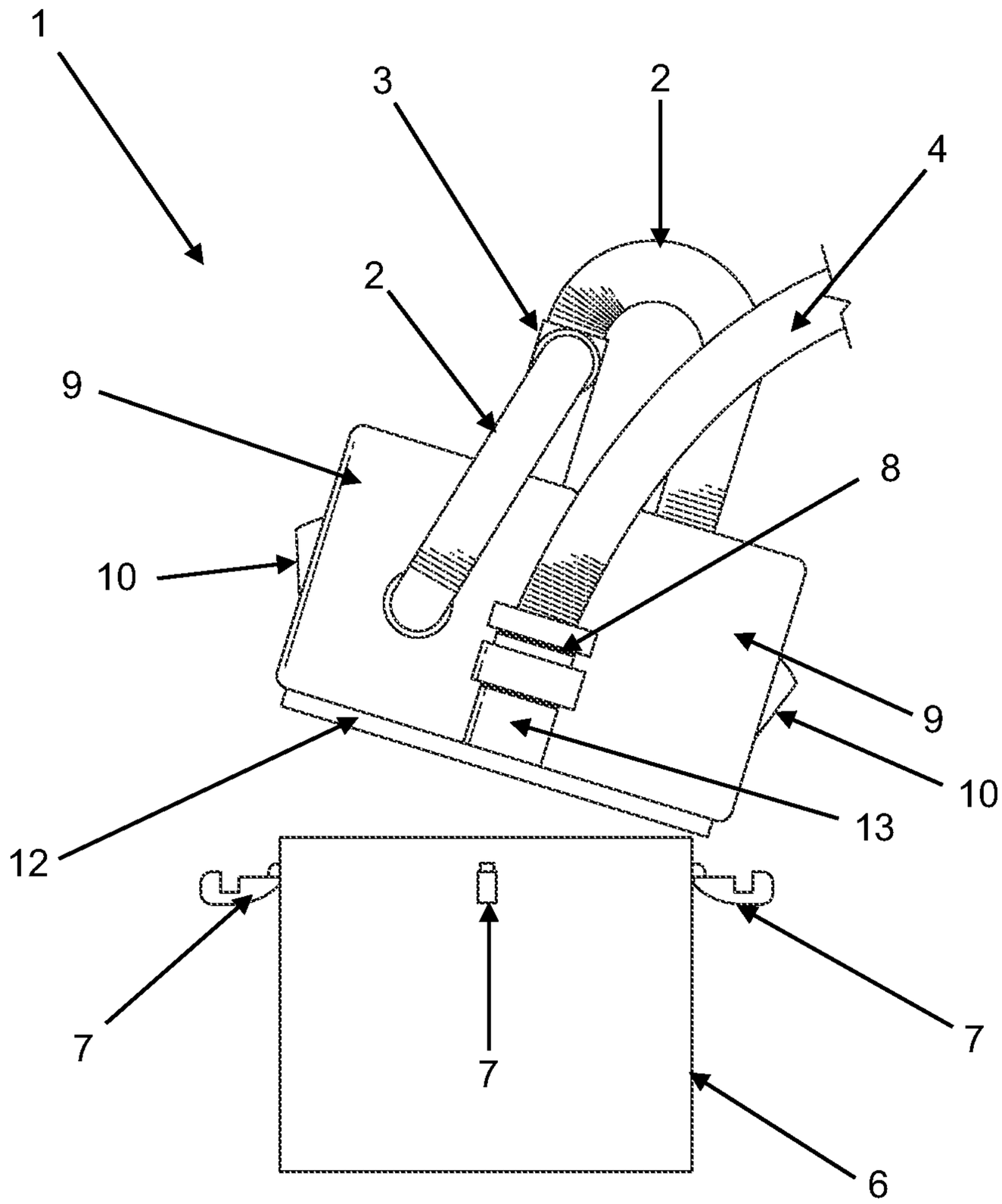
TOP VIEW

Fig. 2



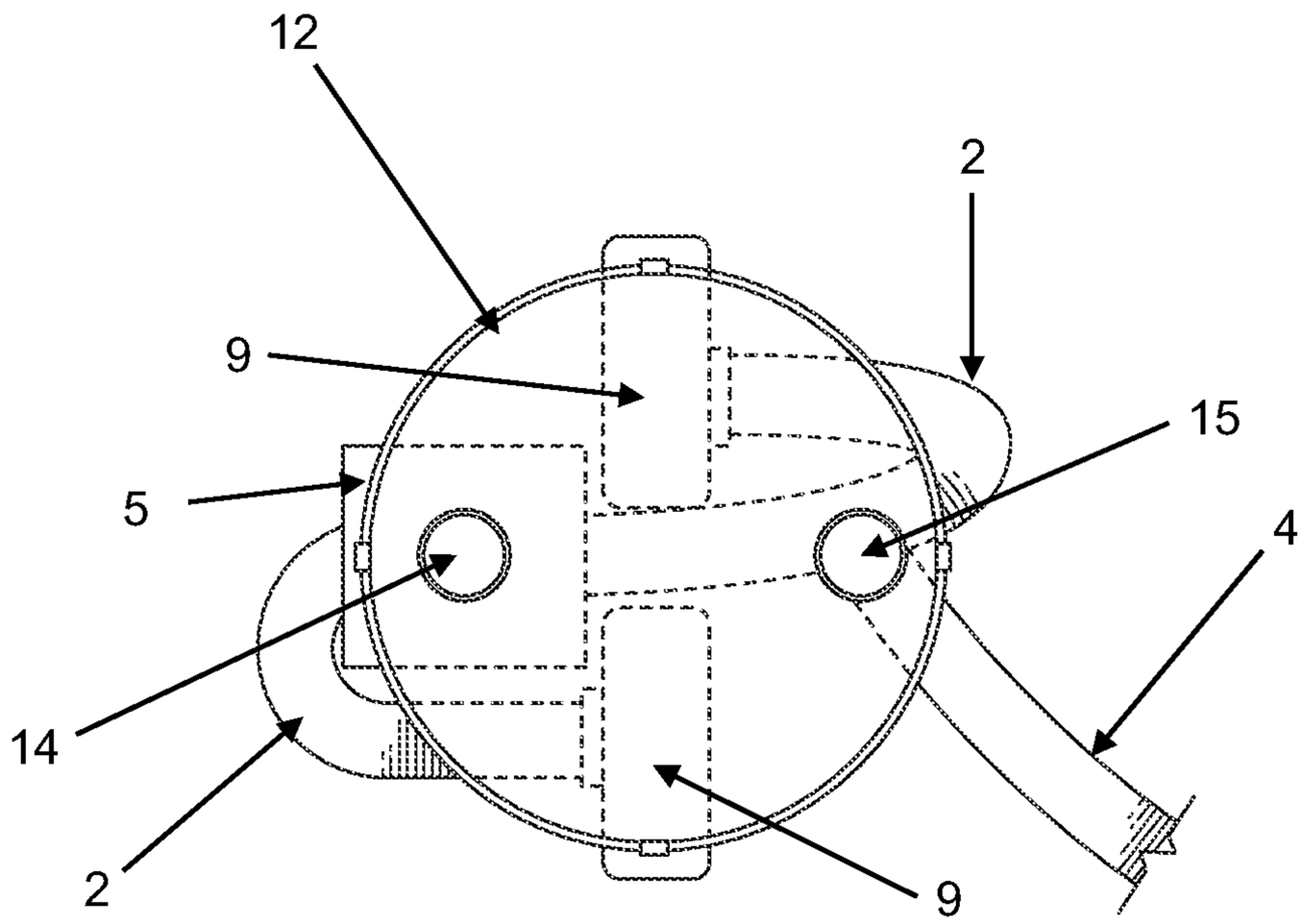
SIDE VIEW

Fig. 3



SIDE VIEW

Fig. 4



BOTTOM VIEW

Fig. 5

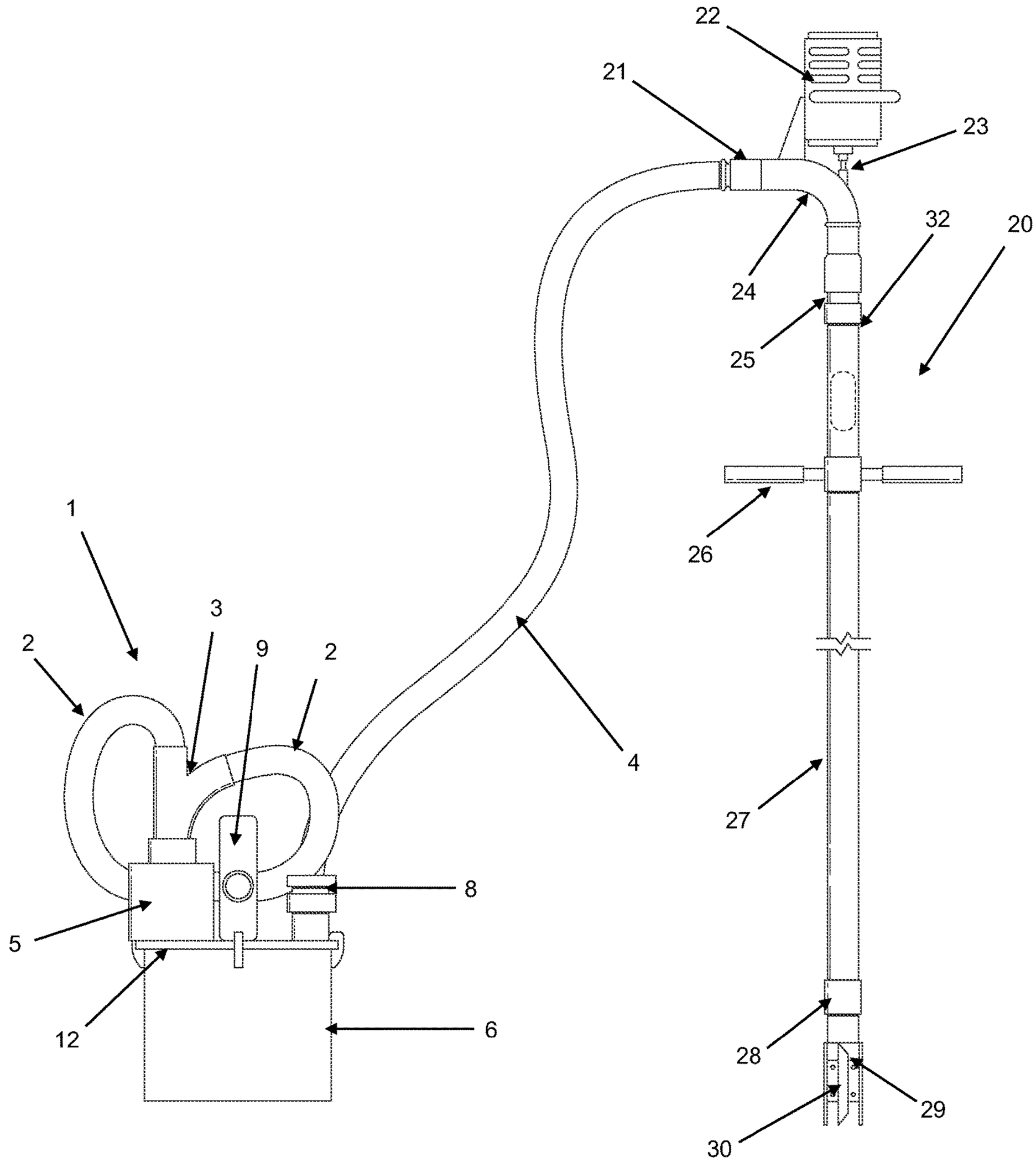


Fig. 6

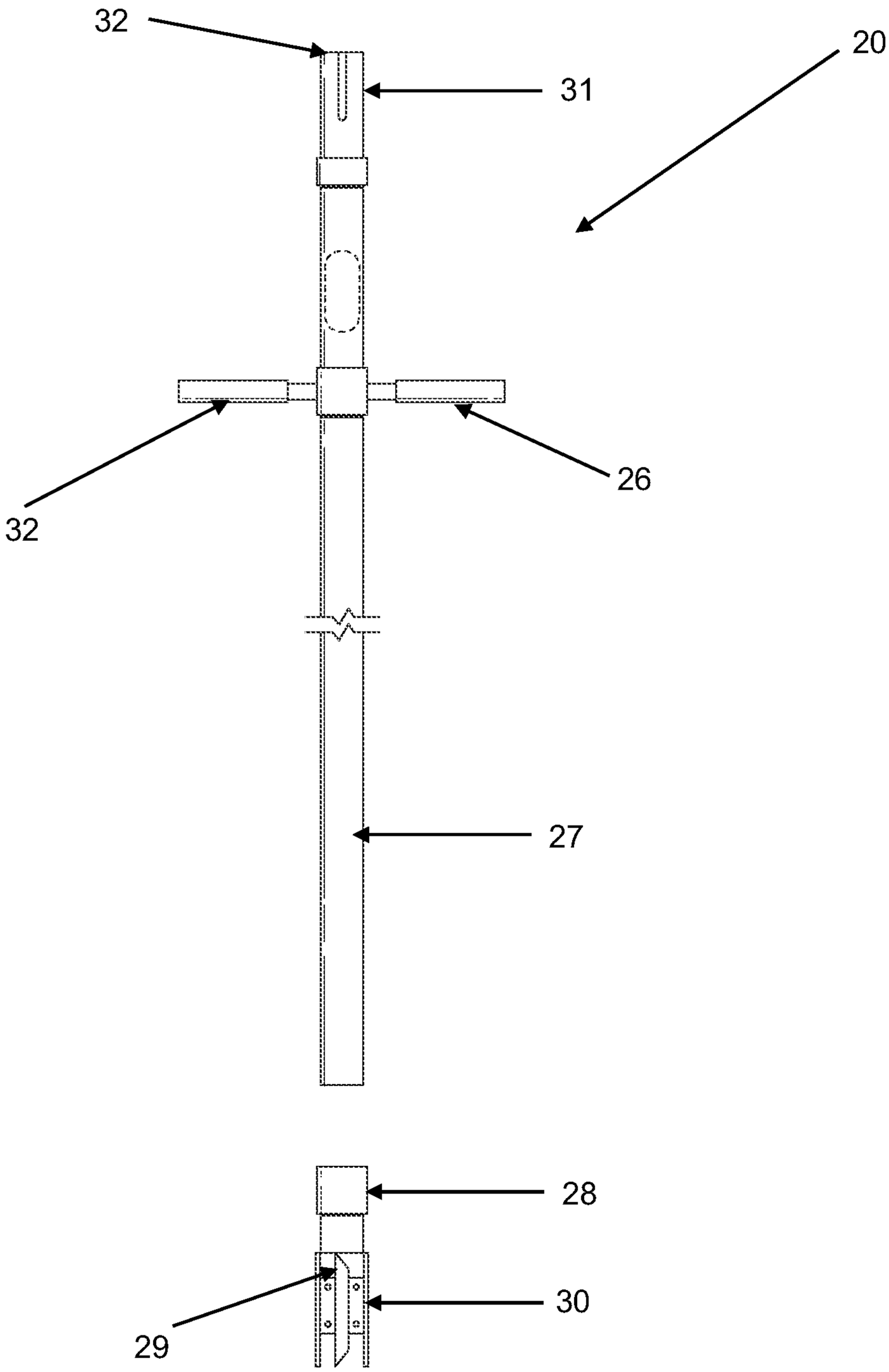


Fig. 7

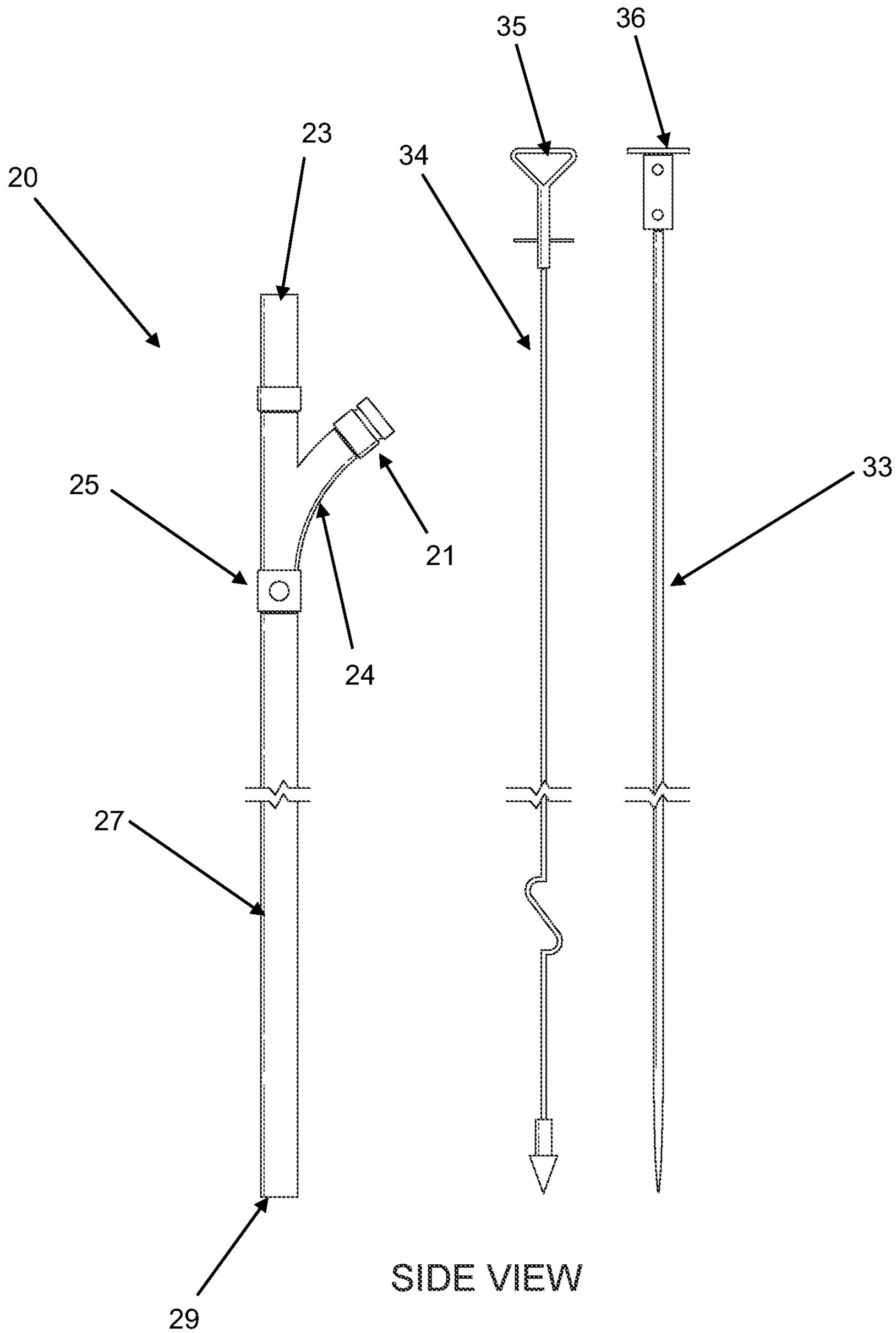


Fig. 8

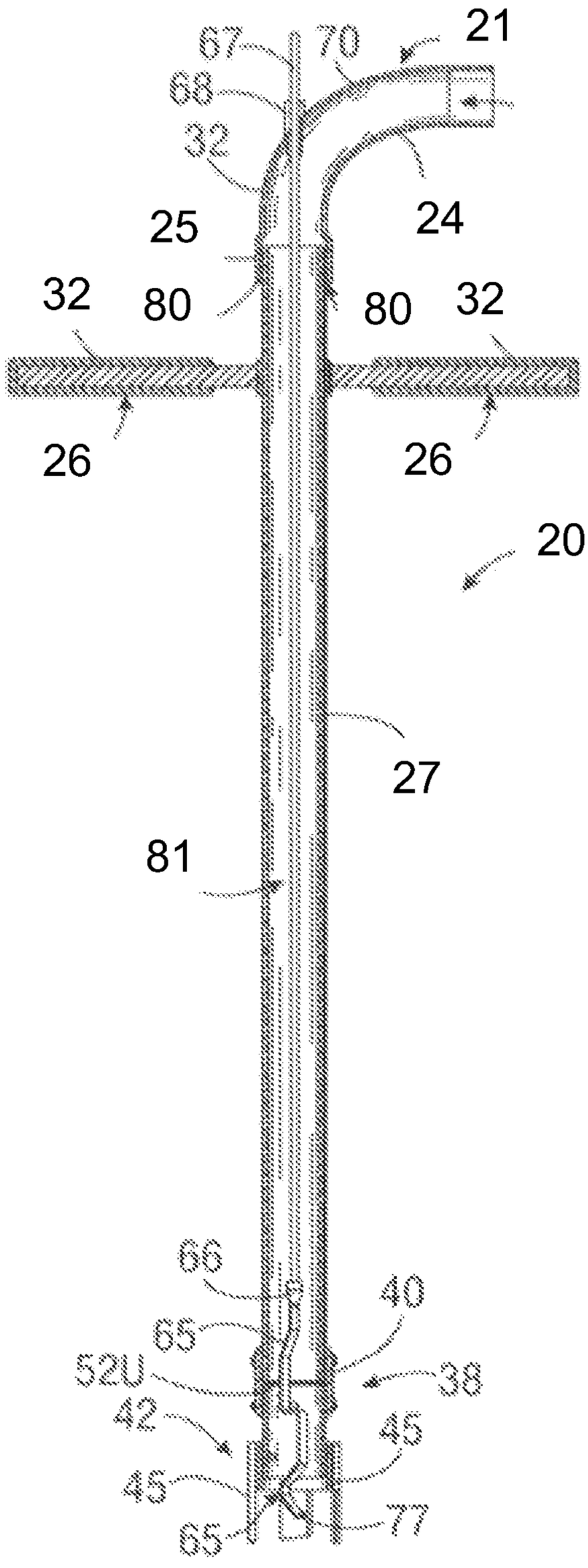

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Fig. 9

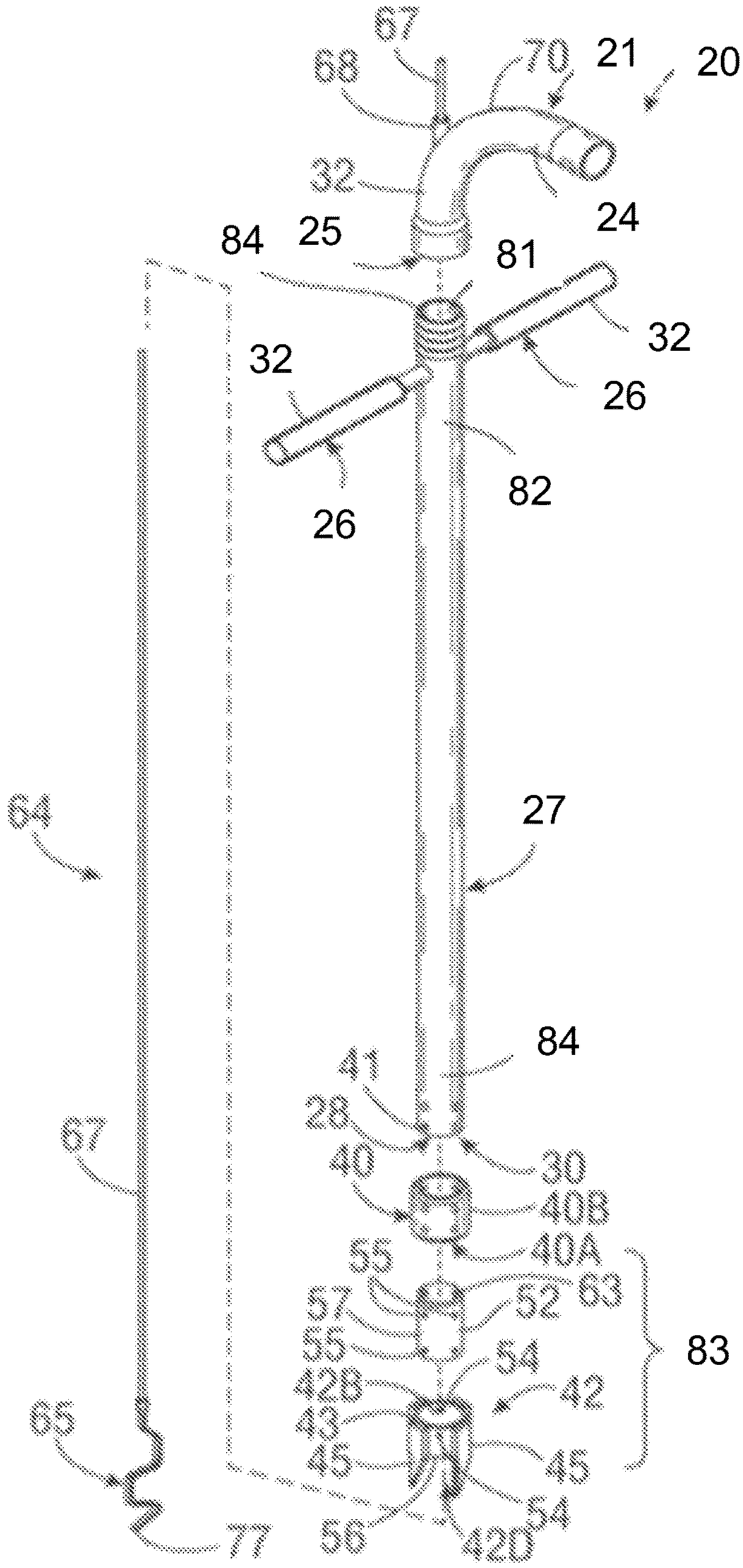
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Fig. 10

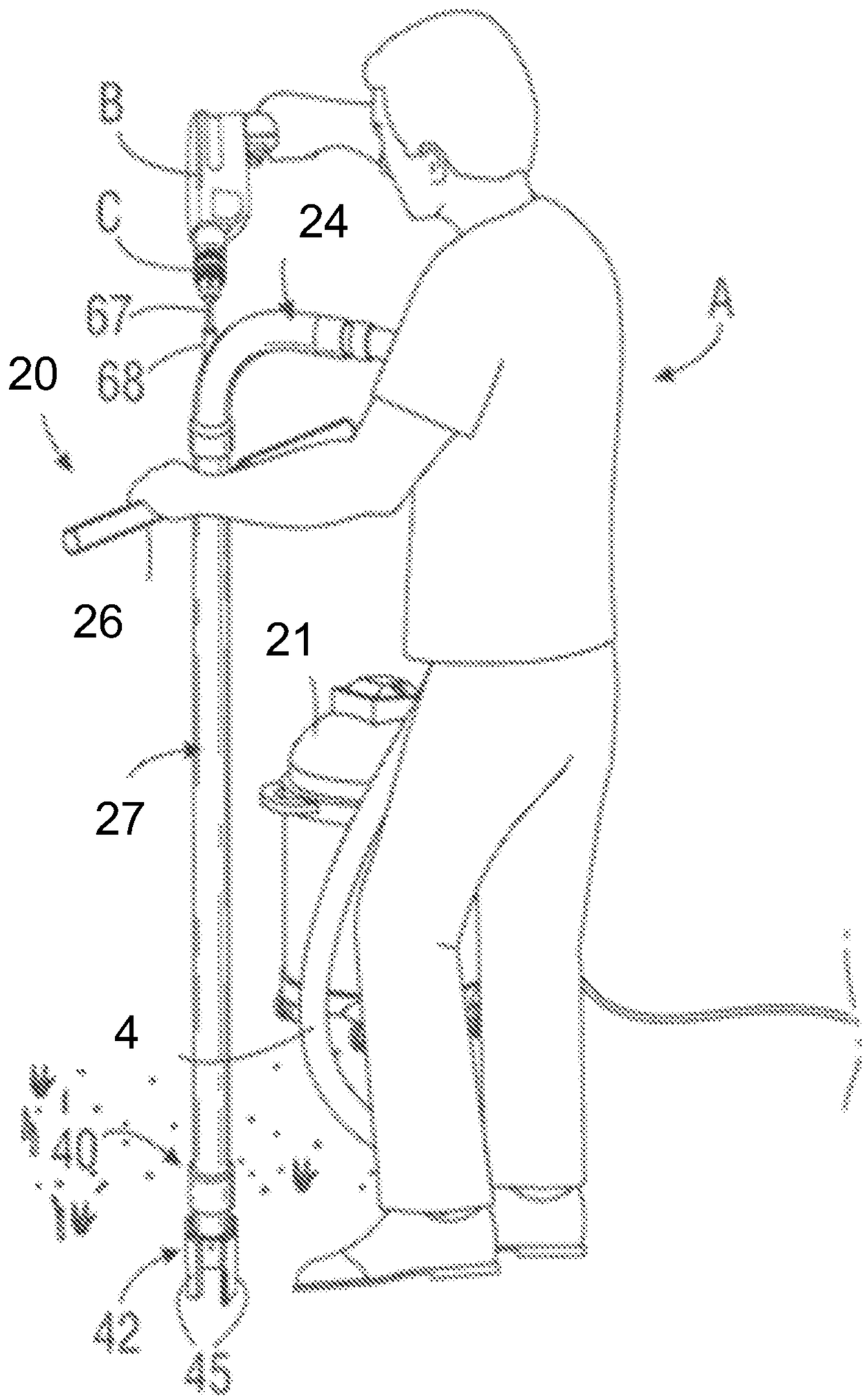

Fig. 11

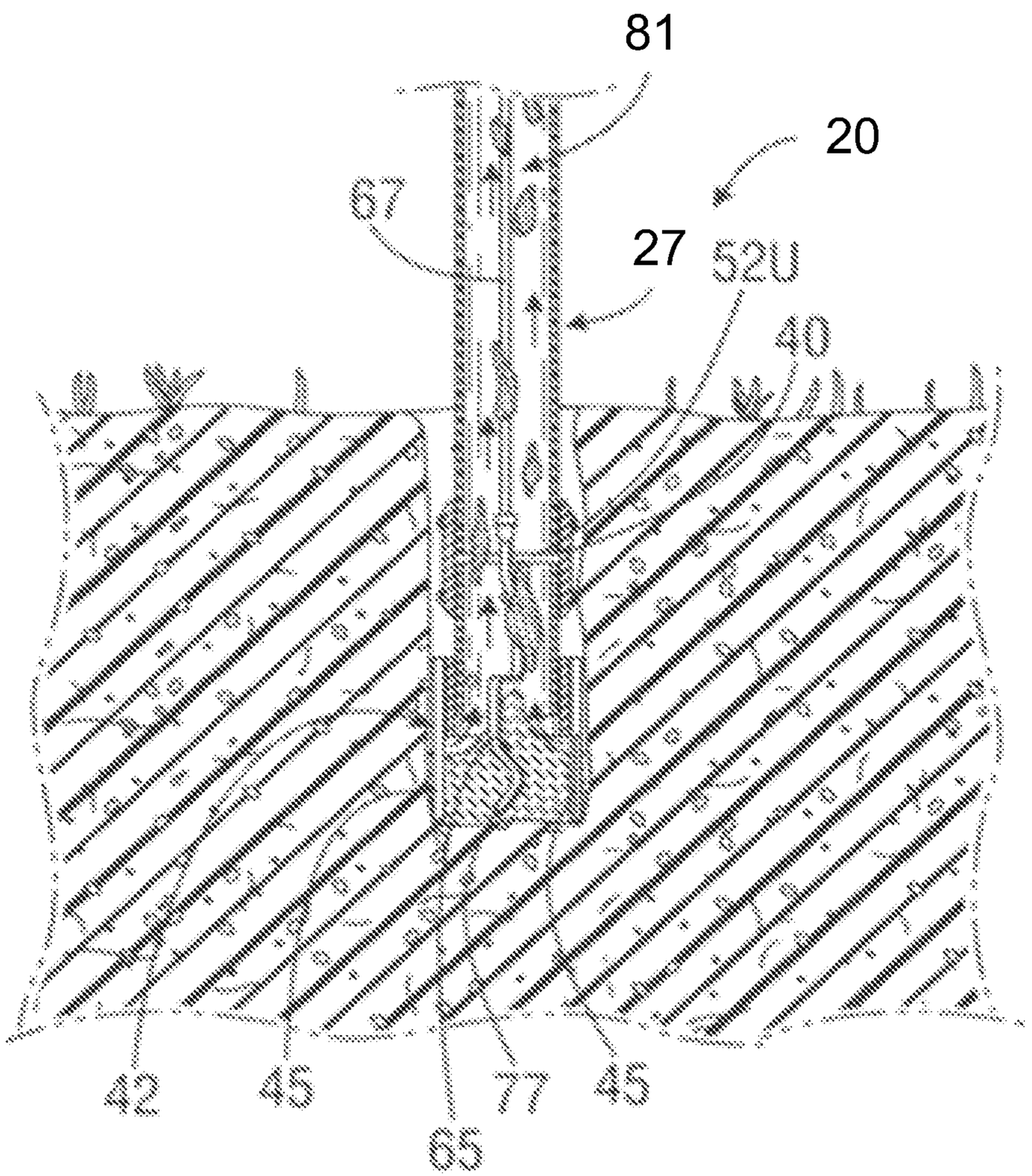

Fig. 12

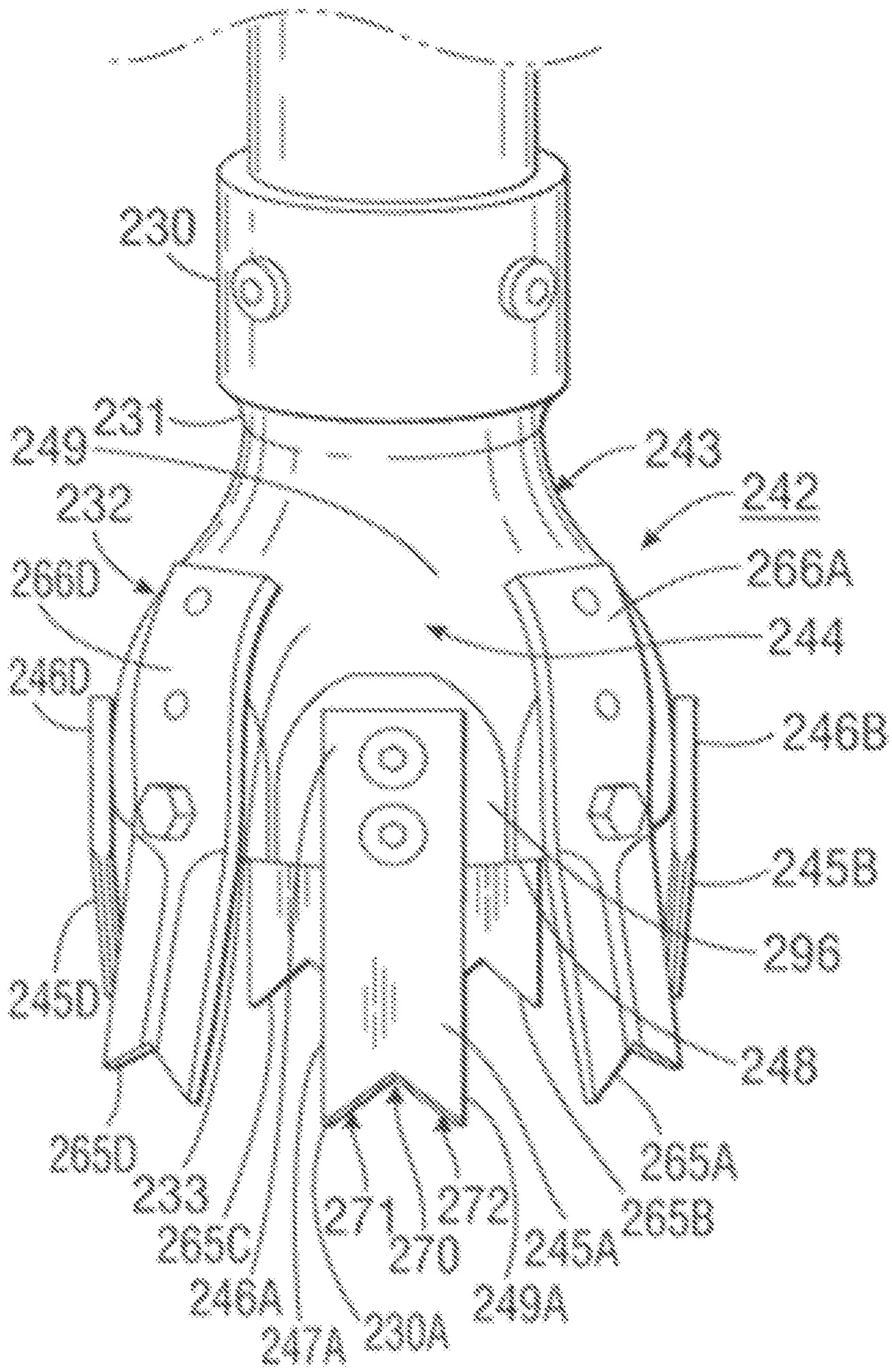
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Fig. 13

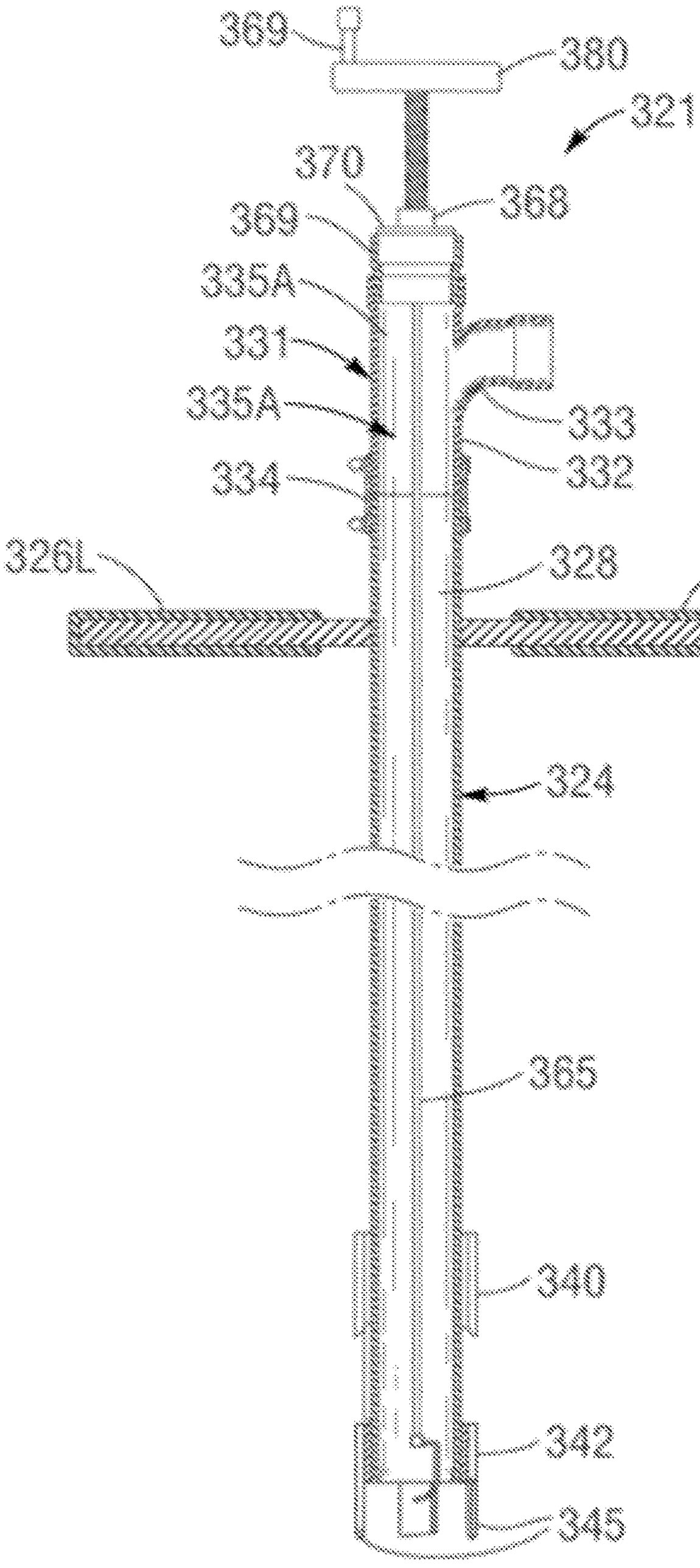
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Fig. 14

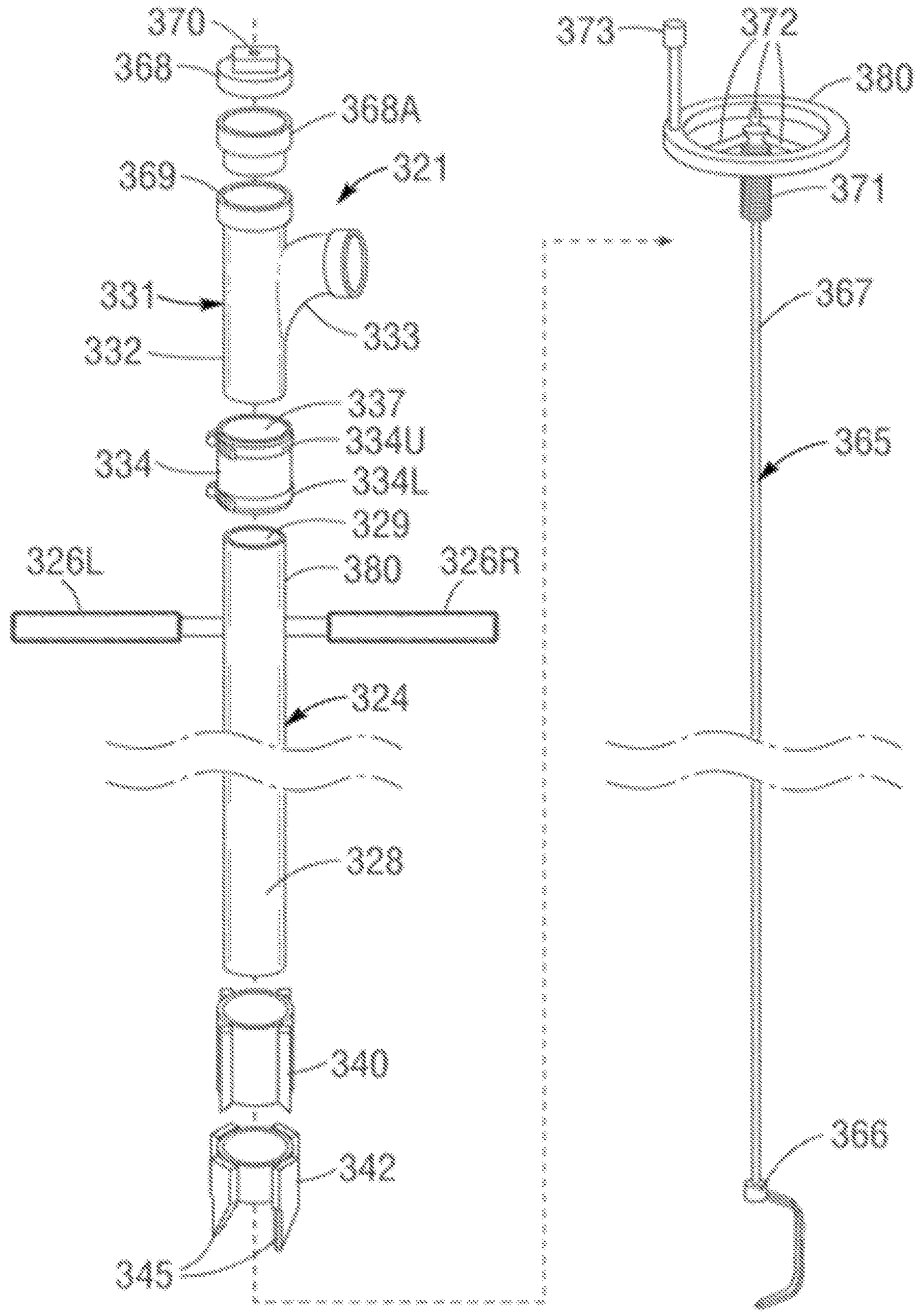
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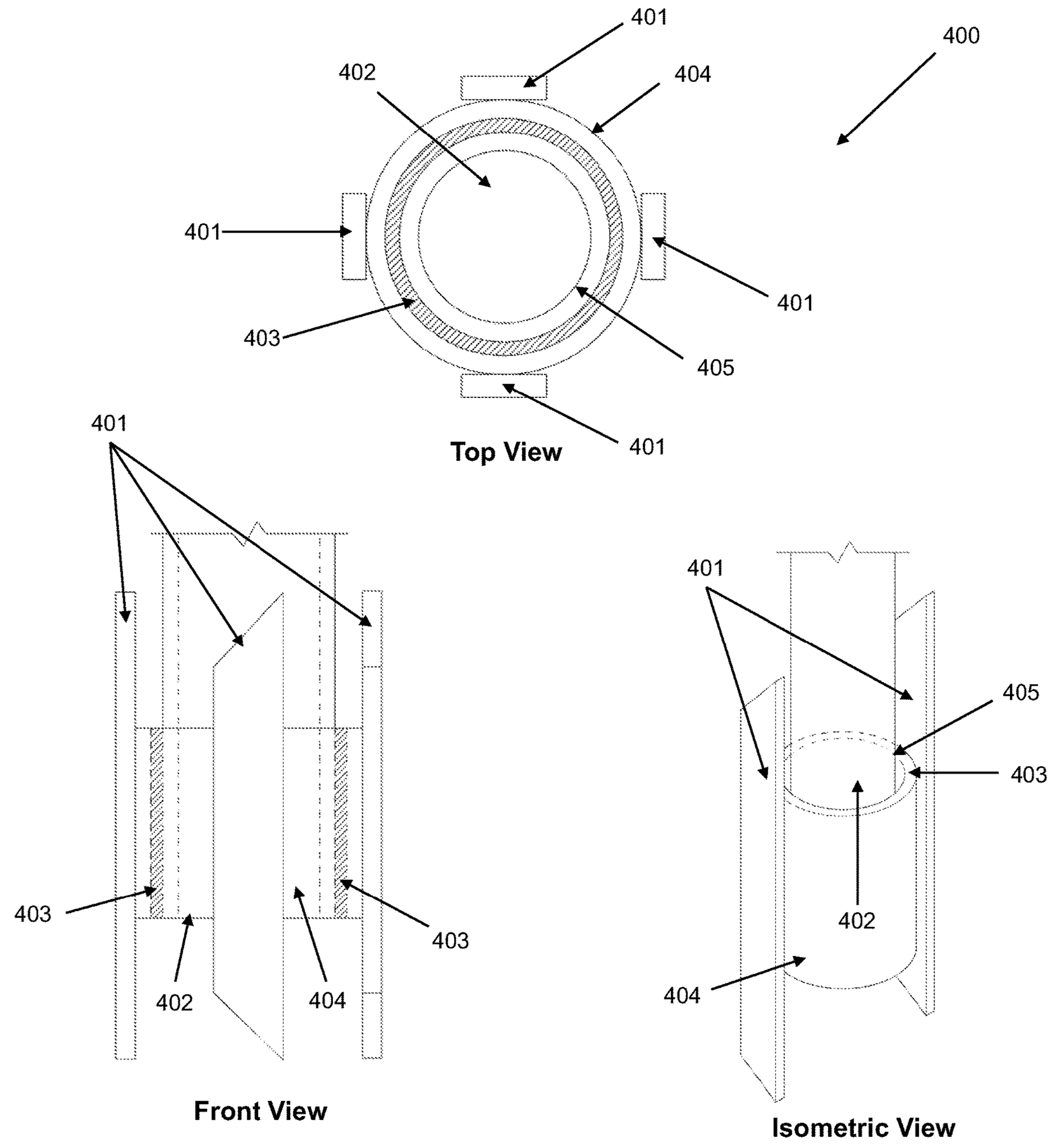
Fig. 15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Top View
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Front View
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Isometric View

Fig. 16

VACUUM DEVICE AND VACUUM ASSISTED DIGGER SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates an improved vacuum device to be used with tools for making bore holes such as post holes into soil beneath the surface of the ground. Specifically, the present invention includes a more powerful vacuum device enabled by a novel configuration of vacuum suction fan motors. Because of the novel motor configuration, this improved vacuum device provides more powerful vacuum suction force than other available canister/"Shop-Vac" devices that utilize household 110V AC current. This improved vacuum device, combined with various post hole digger tools utilizing boring heads to sever soil and remove such severed soil by vacuum provide improved post hole digging capability. The present invention includes features such as powered and manual devices for breaking up soil such as a thrasher bar, a hammer bar and various configurations of unclogging bars. This powerful vacuum device and improved soil cutting and removal capabilities improve the digging time and effort needed to create post holes and other round shaped holes in soil and/or mud.

Description of Background Art

The present invention relates to a vacuum powered post hole digging apparatus. Applicant holds patents previously issued in this art, specifically U.S. Pat. No. 8,944,187 titled "Vacuum Assisted Post Hole Digger Tool and Apparatus with Rotary Clog Breaker" and U.S. Pat. No. 9,556,692 also titled "Vacuum Assisted Post Hole Digger Tool and Apparatus with Rotary Clog Breaker." These patents provide novel vacuum powered post hole digger tools and are incorporated by reference.

The present invention relates primarily to an improved vacuum device to be used with such post hole digger tools. The above-mentioned patents are to be used with a vacuum device that removes soil severed or broken by the included bore heads. While applicant's prior patents can be utilized with any vacuum source, the preferred embodiment uses a canister type wet-dry or "Shop-Vac" type vacuum. This type of vacuum device typically includes a round shaped canister with an open top as a base that also serves as a receptacle for materials collected by the device. An airtight cover typically covers the open top of the canister and includes the mechanical elements of such a vacuum device. The cover typically includes two inlets, an external vacuum inlet that collects materials from the vacuum hose and a motor suction inlet from the motor creating the suction. The suction created by the motor is generally filtered through an air filter designed to prevent debris from entering the fan blades of the motor. A flexible vacuum hose is attached to the external vacuum inlet and provides the external suction to collect debris. Typically, these types of vacuum devices include one motor and run on 120V AC household current. The suction power of such vacuums is limited by the size of the electric suction motor. The dual motor configuration of the present invention provides much improved suction performance over prior art configurations.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved vacuum device for use with post hole digger apparatuses.

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved vacuum device with dual suction motors configured in a parallel configuration providing improved suction performance.

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved vacuum device that provides improved suction performance and is powered by 120V AC household electric power.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil for use with the improved vacuum device.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil that includes a thresher bar for breaking up soil.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil that includes a hammer bar for breaking up soil.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil that includes an unclogging bar for removing mud and soil clogs.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil that includes a hammer bar for breaking up soil.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil that includes both manual operation and powered operation of the thresher bar, hammer bar and unclogging bar.

It is an object of the invention to provide a vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus for boring post holes in soil that a variety of boring head configurations.

Various other objects and advantages of the present invention, and its most novel features, will become apparent to those skilled in the art by perusing the accompanying specification, drawings and claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved vacuum device for use with a vacuum assisted post hole digger tool. The post hole digger is an apparatus for boring relatively deep, longitudinally elongated holes such as post holes into soil. The improved vacuum device is similar in design to existing canister, wet-dry or "Shop-Vac" type vacuums but includes a novel improvement that provides improved suction performance while still being able to utilize household 120V AC electrical power. The novel configuration includes two suction providing motors with their suction outlets connected in a parallel fashion directly to a filter box. The dual motor configuration provides significantly improved suction power over existing vacuum devices but is still able to be powered on household 120V AC power.

The improved vacuum device is paired with a post hole digger apparatus which includes an elongated hollow tubular tool housing comprising two ends, the first end connected to the improved vacuum device via a flexible tube and the second end comprising a vacuum inlet at the base of the apparatus. The second end, at the base of the apparatus, further comprises a bore head for breaking up soil. Once the soil is broken up, the vacuum device removes it via suction to the attached canister. The improved performance of the vacuum device provides much improved performance over previous vacuum configurations utilizing standard canister/wet-dry vacuums.

The present invention also includes multiple configurations of bore heads. The post hole digger tool according to the present invention includes a pair of transversely aligned cylindrically-shaped turnstile-type handles which protrude perpendicularly outwards form opposite sides of the tubular

housing. The handles are located in a horizontal plane a short distance below the upper transverse end of the housing below the vacuum inlet coupler tube.

The present invention further includes a variety of devices for breaking up soil or removing clogs around the bore head. These devices each are disposed down the hollow housing from the upper end of the tool to the base. They have different shapes for different tasks including a thrasher bar, a hammer bar and an unclogger bar. Each of these devices are designed to be activated either manually by the user by application of force at the upper end of the tool or by application of rotary force by a motor disposed at the top of the housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** shows a front view of the improved vacuum device.

FIG. **2** shows a top view of the improved vacuum device.

FIG. **3** shows a side view of the improved vacuum device.

FIG. **4** shows a side view of the improved vacuum device with the lid tipped open.

FIG. **5** shows a view of the underside of the lid.

FIG. **6** shows a view of the complete system with improved vacuum device and post hole digger tool.

FIG. **7** shows a front view of the post hole digger apparatus.

FIG. **8** shows a side view of the post hole digger apparatus, thrasher bar and hammer bar.

FIG. **9** shows a view of the post hole digger apparatus with the hollow housing and the unclogging bar.

FIG. **10** shows an expanded view of the post hole digger tool with unclogger bar.

FIG. **11** shows the apparatus in use.

FIG. **12** shows the bore head in soil.

FIG. **13** shows a detailed view of an alternative embodiment of the bore head.

FIG. **14** shows the post hole digger tool with manual operation of the clogger bar.

FIG. **15** shows an expanded view of the post hole digger tool with manual operation of the clogger bar.

FIG. **16** shows a view of an air gap bore head.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a vacuum powered post hole digger tool for digging generally circular holes in the earth. The system comprises two main elements: 1) an improved vacuum device and 2) a vacuum assisted post hole digger tool. In the preferred embodiment, the vacuum device is similar in shape to a canister, wet-dry or a "Shop Vac" type vacuum. The improved vacuum device utilizes a novel two motor configuration that provides increased suction while being able to be powered by standard 120 volt AC household power. The post hole digger tool is a vertical tubular device with a cutting head and suction outlet at one end and a suction connection to the improved vacuum device at the other end. The post hole digger tool further includes an opening at the top of the tubular connection for insertion of two unclogger bars for removing clogs at the cutting head. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cutting head includes air gaps around the head to allow suction to escape the head and prevent clogging.

FIG. **1** is a front view of the improved vacuum device **1**. In the preferred embodiment shown, dual vacuum motors **9** (only one is shown in this view) create suction to drive the vacuum device. The motors are of the electric variety that run on household 120V AC power. The motors are matched in power, with each motor drawing up to 6.5 AMPs of power. The motors in the preferred embodiment are Ridgid Model HD 16000 electric motors. While these motors are the preferred embodiment, any suitable alternative motor could be utilized, including powered by electric (120V or 220V), gas or any other suitable power source known in the art. The combination of the dual motors can create air flow of up to 170 CFM (cubic feet per minute) rather than 58 CFM for a standard one motor vacuum device. Each motor **9** comprises a suction outlet **11** and an exhaust outlet **10**. Suction outlet **11** for each motor **9** is connected to an individual vacuum hose **2**. Each of the two vacuum hoses **2** connect to a vacuum junction **3** that is attached to a filter box **5**, attached to lid **12**, and with an airtight fluid connection to the tank **6** of the vacuum device. Vacuum hoses **2** are made of 3" vacuum type hose in the preferred embodiment but could be made of any other suitable airtight and flexible hose material known in the art.

Filter box **5** contains an air filter to prevent any large particles of material to be drawn into the motor. The filter is formed of any suitable vacuum filter known in the art. The preferred embodiment uses a metal reinforced reusable air filter manufactured by McMaster-Carr, Model Number 2072K22. This filter has a MERV rating of 4 and filters particles down to 10 microns in size. Lid **12** sits on tank **6** which collects the matter captured by the vacuum device. In the preferred embodiment, the diameter of the tank **6** and lid **12** is 20" but tanks and lids of any suitable size comport with the claims of the present invention. In the preferred embodiment, tank **6** has a 16.5" vertical height. Lid **12** is secured to tank **6** with latches **7** (in the preferred embodiment, three latches total) that are lockable to provide a secure attachment between lid **12** and tank **6**. Main suction hose **4** comprises two ends, with the first connecting to base suction inlet **13** with an airtight fluid connection through lid **12**. The first end of main suction hose **4** latches to base suction inlet **13** with cam lock **8** for a secure attachment. The second end of main suction hose **4** connects to the vacuum post hole digger.

FIG. **2** shows a top view of the improved vacuum device **1**. First vacuum motor **9** and second vacuum motor **9** are oriented on the lid **12** of the device. First individual vacuum hose **2** is connected to the suction outlet of first vacuum motor **9**. Second individual vacuum hose **2** is connected to the suction outlet of second vacuum motor **9**. First individual vacuum hose **2** meets second individual vacuum hose **2** at vacuum junction **3** and is fed into filter box **5**. Filter box **5** is disposed on the top of lid **12** and is connected to tank **12** (not shown) via an airtight fluid connection. As described above, filter box **5** contains a vacuum air filter known in the art. The first end of main suction hose **4** latches to base suction inlet **13** with cam lock **8** (not shown) for a secure attachment. The second end of main suction hose **4** connects to the vacuum post hole digger.

FIG. **3** shows a side view of the improved vacuum device **1**. First individual vacuum hose **2** is connected to the suction outlet of first vacuum motor **9** and second individual vacuum hose **2** is connected to the suction outlet of second vacuum motor **9**. Each vacuum motor **9** has a corresponding exhaust outlet **10**. First and second individual vacuum hoses **2** meet in vacuum junction **3** which is connected to filter box **5** (not shown). Filter box **5** is disposed on lid **12** which is positioned on top of tank **6** and connected to tank **6** via an airtight

fluid connection. Lid **12** is securely connected to tank **6** with three lockable latches **7**. Main suction hose **4** comprises two ends, with the first connecting to base suction inlet **13** with an airtight fluid connection through lid **12**. The first end of main suction hose **4** latches to base suction inlet **13** with cam lock **8** for a secure attachment. The second end of main suction hose **4** connects to the vacuum post hole digger.

FIG. **4** shows an alternate side view of the improved vacuum device **1**. In this view, latches **7** are unlocked and lid **12** is tipped up from tank **6**. Lid **12** with attached vacuum motors **9**, filter box **5** and various vacuum hoses can be removed from the tank **6** to allow emptying of collected debris from tank **6** and cleaning of the air filter contained in filter box **5**.

FIG. **5** shows a view of the underside of lid **12**. The underside of lid **12** is the portion contained within tank **6**. As in prior figures, dual vacuum motors **9** are shown each connected to an individual vacuum hose **2**. These individual vacuum hoses **2** meet in a vacuum junction which is in turn connected to filter box **5**. Filter box **5** is disposed on top of lid **12** with connection to the inside of the tank **6** via vacuum inlet port **14**. Air that passes through vacuum inlet port **14** is filtered via an air filter contained in filter box **5** thus preventing debris from entering the fan blades of the motors. The first end of main suction hose **4** latches to base suction inlet **13** with cam lock **8** for a secure attachment. Main suction hose **4** is connected to the inside of the tank by debris inlet port **15**.

FIG. **6** shows a view of the complete vacuum powered post hole digger system comprised of the improved vacuum device **1** and vacuum powered post hole digger tool **20**. Main suction hose is connected to improved vacuum device **1** and digger vacuum connection **21**. Digger vacuum connection **21** allows the vacuum source to be connected to the end of the post hole digger tool **20**, which comprises a straight, longitudinally elongated, circular cross-section cylindrical housing **27**, which has an airtight fluid connection between digger vacuum connection **21** and digger tool vacuum inlet **30**. The rotary motor **22** that powers the various unclogging devices is shown. Handles **26** are connected to housing **27** which allow the user to rotate the device to provide additional digging assistance. Detachable bore head **30** is shown at the end of the housing **27**. Each of these items will be described in greater detail in following figures.

Post hole digger tool **20** further includes a vacuum inlet tube **24**, which preferably has the shape of a tubular right-angle elbow, that has a lower vertical section and an upper horizontal section which protrudes laterally outwards from the upper end of the vertical section. Post hole digger tool **20** includes a coupler **25** for coaxially coupling the vertical section of vacuum inlet tube **24** in a vacuum connection to the upper open end **32** of tubular housing **27**, thus forming a smooth, hermetically sealed passageway between the elongated straight bore of housing **27** and the curved bore **24** of the vacuum inlet elbow.

FIG. **7** shows a view of the housing **27** of the vacuum assisted post hole digger system. Vacuum assisted post hole digger tool **20** includes a straight, longitudinally elongated, circular cross-section cylindrical housing **27**, which is made of heavy gauge steel or cast iron. Although the dimensions of housing **27** are not critical, example embodiments of the invention which were tested by the present inventor had outer diameters ranging between about 4 inches to 7 inches, and lengths of about six feet.

Housing **27** of vacuum assisted post hole digger tool **20** has a pair of straight, horizontally oriented left and right handlebars **26**, located vertically below the upper end of housing **24**. Handlebars **26** are attached to and protrude perpendicularly outwards the housing **24**. Preferably, as shown in the figures, handlebars **26** have insulating tubular rubber handle grips **32** fitted over them. Housing **27** of tool **20** has disposed through its length a uniform diameter, circular cross-section bore which has an upper opening **32** and a lower opening **29**.

FIG. **8** gives a side view of the post hole digger **20** and its various components. Housing **27** is connected to vacuum inlet tube **24** by coupler **25**. In this embodiment, vacuum inlet tube **24** is a "y" shaped piece of tubing with one side of the y having digger vacuum connection **21** and the other side of the y having unclogging tool port **23**. In this embodiment, the post hole digger is made of 2" tubing, either PVC, steel, or other suitable smooth, rigid material. While this material specification is utilized in this embodiment, any size of tubing, of any suitable smooth and rigid material could be used, depending on the size of the hole to be formed and amount of vacuum available. In this embodiment, the length of the post hole digger from end to end is 68". The digger vacuum connection **21** is made via the directional tubing of vacuum inlet tube **24** and a cam lock head. Also shown in this figure are two variations of unclogger tools suitable for use with post hole digger **20**. Unclogging tools allow the user to apply pressure to the ground below the bore head **30** to loosen the material and ease the digging of a post hole. The first type is thrasher tool **34** is utilized for breaking up ground material with a sharp point while providing a twisting motion to the handle disposed at the top. The user applies a horizontal twisting motion to the handle while also providing downward force to break up ground material. The hammer blade attachment **33** allows the user to apply sharp force to the pad **36** at the top of the tool with a hammer. This sharp motion drives the spike shaped opposite end of the tool into the ground material, thus breaking it up more easily.

FIG. **9** shows a preferred construction of coupler **80** which includes a lower flange section **36** of vertical section of vacuum inlet coupler **25** that has an enlarged diameter bore that insertably receives the upper end of tubular housing **27**. In the preferred embodiment, coupler **80** is a rotary union-type which enables the lateral arm **21** of vacuum inlet tube elbow **24** to be rotated in a horizontal plane relative to the longitudinal axis of tubular housing **27**.

FIG. **10** shows that post hole digger tool **20** includes a bore head assembly **83** which is attached to a lower end **84** of tubular housing **24**. The bore head assembly **83** includes a cylindrical isolation collar **40** which fits coaxially over the outer circumferential wall **82** of tubular housing **27**, and protrudes below the lower transverse end wall **41** of the housing. Isolation collar **40** is made of an electrically insulating material such as heavy rubber and provides electrical isolation between housing **27** and a toothed bore head **42**. The function of isolation collar **40** is to prevent an operator of tool **20** from receiving an electrical shock should bore head **42** inadvertently contact a live buried electrical cable, as will be explained below.

Bore head **42** of bore head assembly **83** includes a cylindrically-shaped base ring **43** that has attached to the outer cylindrical wall surface thereof a plurality of wedge-shaped cutting teeth **45**. Although the number and spacing of cutting teeth **45** may be varied, in an embodiment of tool **20** bore head **42** had four cutting teeth spaced circumferentially apart at 90-degree intervals.

FIG. **10** further shows that post hole digger tool **20** may optionally include an inner, connector sleeve **52** which is

fastened coaxially within base ring **43**, as by circumferentially spaced apart bolts **53** disposed radially through aligned holes **54** and **55** through the cylindrical walls of **56**, **57**, respectively of the base ring **43** and connector sleeve **52** with the lower transverse annular edge wall **59** of the connector sleeve aligned with lower transverse edge wall **59** of the bore head sleeve. Similarly, connector sleeve **52** is fastened at an upper end thereof within bore **40**A of isolation collar **40** by bolts **60** disposed radially through aligned holes **61**, **62** through the cylindrical wall **40**B of isolation collar **40**, and aligned holes through connector sleeve **52**, located near the upper annular edge wall **63** of the connector sleeve.

Isolation collar **40** is attached to an inner connector sleeve **52** and the lower end of tubular housing **24** in a manner which creates an annular ring-shaped air gap **52**U between the upper transverse annular end wall of the sleeve **52** and the lower transverse annular end wall **41** of tubular housing **24**. Air gap **52**U electrically isolates bore head **42** from tubular housing **24**. Bore head **42** has longitudinally through its length a central coaxial bore **42**B which preferably has a diameter at least as large as the diameter of bore **82** through housing **27**, bore **42**B communicating at an upper end with bore **82**, and having a lower entrance opening **42**D.

FIG. **10** further illustrates the construction of a novel mud and clay unclogger component **64** of the post hole digger tool **20**. Mud and clay unclogger **64** includes an elongated is joined at upper end thereof by a coupler collar **66** to an elongated drive shaft **67**. Drive shaft **67**, which preferably has a round cross-section, is disposed longitudinally upwards through the center of bore **81** through housing **27**. The upper end of drive shaft **67** is rotatably mounted in the center of bearing **68** that is fitted into the upper wall **70** of vacuum inlet coupler elbow **24**. Bearing **68** is coaxially aligned with the longitudinal center line of housing **24** and forms a vacuum-tight seal with upperwall **69** of elbow **24**, so that air cannot leak from the exterior of elbow into the bore **81** through the elbow, when the air pressure in the bore is reduced below ambient atmospheric pressure by coupling the elbow to a vacuum source, such as improved vacuum source **1**.

Mud and clay unclogger bar **65** has a zig-zag shape formed by a series of flat sections which angle outwardly and inwardly with respect to the common longitudinal center lines of mud and clay unclogger bar coupler **66** and drive shaft **67**, to form a zig-zag shape.

FIG. **11** shows how vacuum assisted post hole digger apparatus **21** is used according to the present invention. Handles **27** of post hole digger tool **20** are grasped in the left and right hands, respectively, of an operator A. The post hole digger tool **20** is then positioned vertically above a location in which a hole is to be dug, and the points of the cutting teeth **45** inserted into the soil, using a downward force exerted on the teeth by the weight of tool housing **27**, and, if necessary, additional downward force exerted on handles **26** by the operator. A vacuum hose **4** is connected at one end to elbow **24**, and at the other end to the improved vacuum source **1**. Handles **26** are used to oscillate, toggle or rock housing **27** alternately in clockwise and counterclockwise directions relative to the longitudinal axis of the housing, in angular excursions of approximately 90-180 degrees clockwise and 90-180 degrees counterclockwise. This action causes cutting teeth **45** of severed soil. Negative pressure within bore **81** of tubular housing **27** and bore **42**B of bore head **42** causes severed soil to be drawn up through the bore **81** of tool housing **27** thus facilitating rapid downward vertical digging motion.

The location of cutting teeth **45** on the outer cylindrical wall surface of base ring **43** forms a longitudinally disposed, annular arc-shaped gap between circumferentially spaced apart longitudinal edges of each pair of adjacent teeth. These gaps enable free flow of severed soil from the bore hole into the bore **81** of housing **27**, thus minimizing the possibility of forming a vacuum blockage of bore **81**, which would require withdrawing the housing vertically upwards in a bore hole being formed to clear the vacuum blockage.

FIG. **12** illustrates how post hole digger **20** is used to dig holes in wet or clay bearing soil. The positioning of tool **20** relative to a ground surface of wet soil in which a hole is to be dug is similar to that in using the tool to dig a hole in dry soil. Moreover, the toggling or pivoting of the housing **27** of the tool **20**, and general procedure for using the tool, are similar for both dry and wet soil. However when the bore **81** of tool housing **27** tends to become clogged because of wet, muddy or clay soil lodging within the bore, the upper end of stirrer rod drive shaft **67** that protrudes upwardly from vacuum inlet coupler elbow **24** is connected to a rotary power source, such as by clamping the end of the drive shaft in the chuck C of an electric drill B. The rotary power source is then energized, causing the zig-zag shaped mud and clay unclogger bar **65** located at the bottom end of rotating drive shaft **67** to slice through and pulverize mud clogs and clay, thus restoring efficient vacuuming of dirt and mud or clay through the bore **81** of tool housing **27**.

FIG. **13** illustrates a modified bore head **242** for use with the vacuum assisted post hole digger tools **20**. Modified bore head **242** has a longitudinally elongated circular cross-section, hollow tubular teeth-anchor body **243**. Teeth anchor body **243** has an elongated upper elongated cylindrically-shaped connection tube section **230**, which at a lower transverse end thereof tapers radially inwardly to a smaller diameter, short neck section **231**. The lower end of neck section **231** tapers radially outwardly to a longer teeth support section **232** of larger diameter than both upper connection tube section **230** and intermediate neck section **231**. Teeth support section **232** has a generally uniform wall thickness. Thus, a lower generally cylindrically-shaped section **233** of teeth support section **232** has a generally cylindrically-shaped bore **234** which at the upper end thereof tapers radially inwardly via an angled annular transition section **235** to join a cylindrical inner bore **236** which is disposed longitudinally through neck section **231** and upper connection tube section **230**.

Bore head **242** has attached to the outer cylindrical wall surface **244** of lower tooth support section **232** thereof a plurality of cutting teeth, including a first set of four axial cutting teeth **245**A, **245**B, **245**C, **245**D, which are spaced circumferentially apart at 90-degree intervals. Axial cutting teeth **245** are approximately parallel to the longitudinal axis of cutting tooth anchor body **243**. Each axial cutting tooth **245** has a short, rectangular bar-shaped, upper root section **246**, which is fastened to a flat **296** to the outer cylindrical wall surface **244** of the lower tooth support section **232**. It may be seen that bore head **242** also has attached to outer cylindrical wall surface **244** of the bore head a second set of four angled cutting teeth **265**A, **265**B, **265**C, **265**D, which are located circumferentially midway between each pair of axial cutting teeth **245**, and hence are also spaced apart circumferentially at 90-degree intervals. Each angled cutting tooth **265** has a relatively long, radially inwardly bent upper root section **266**, which is fastened to both a flat **296** of the lower part of outer cylindrical wall surface **244** of lower tooth support section **232**, at an intermediate longitudinal location of each tooth, and to an upper arcuately inwardly

curved wall surface **297** of outer wall surface **298** of tooth support section **222** at an upper location of each tooth, each tooth having at an outer lateral edge thereof an acutely angled, wedge-shaped cutting point.

It may be seen that each cutting tooth **245**, **265** has a similar symmetrical shape. Thus each cutting tooth **245**, **246** has circumferentially spaced apart, longitudinally disposed straight, parallel left and right sides **247**, **249** which are coextensive with left and right sides of upper tooth section **246** of each tooth. Each tooth **245**, **265** has a lower transverse edge **250** which is spaced longitudinally below the lower transverse annular end wall **248** of lower tooth support section **232** of bore head **242**. Lower transverse edge **250** has extending longitudinally upwards therein a symmetrically shaped notch **270** having the shape of an isosceles triangle, thus forming left **271** and right **272** cuspids of a bicuspid-shaped tooth, each having at an outer edge thereof an arcuately angled, wedge-shaped cutting point. Each tooth **245**, **265** has in transverse section the shape of regular prism, including a central section having flat and parallel inner and outer longitudinally disposed rectangular sides **272**, **273**, and left and right triangular cross-section side section **274**, **275**, the outer longitudinally vertices **276**, **277** of which form longitudinally disposed, wedge-shaped knife edges.

FIGS. **14** and **15** illustrate a modification **321** of post hole digger tool **20** as described above. The construction and function of modified post hole digger **321** is substantially similar to that of tool **21** described above. Modified tool **321** has a modified mud and clay unclogger bar **365**, which is fitted at the upper end thereof with a hand wheel **380** that enables the unclogger bar to be manually rotated, and also has a modified vacuum inlet tube **331**. Modified vacuum inlet tube **331** has generally the shape of tubular Tee member which has a circular cross-section vertical in-line section **332**, and a horizontal side tube section **333** which protrudes laterally outwards from a side of the vertical in-line section.

Tool **321** includes a tubular coupling clamp **334** for coaxially coupling the open lower end of the vertical in-line section **332** of vacuum inlet coupler Tee **331** in a vacuum-tight connection to the open upper end **329** of an elongated tubular tool housing **324**, thus forming a smooth, hermetically sealed passageway between the elongated straight bore **328** of the tool housing **324** and the bore **335**A through the vertical section **332** of the vacuum inlet Tee **331**. Coupler **334** has through its length a longitudinally disposed circular cross-section bore **337** which has an upper opening that insertably receives the lower end of vertical in-line section **332** of inlet coupler Tee **331**. Bore **337** of coupler **334** also has a lower opening which insertably receives the upper end of tool housing **324**.

Tool **321** includes a pair of circular ring-shaped upper and lower hose clamps **334**U, **334**L which are tightenable onto the cylindrical outer wall surface of coupler **334** to secure the coupler to in-line section **332** of vacuum inlet coupler Tee **331** and tool housing **324**. Optionally, coupler **334** may be replaced with a rotatable union type coupler of the type depicted in FIG. **10** and described above. Tool **321** includes an elongated longitudinally disposed rectangularly cross-section, zig-zag shaped unclogger bar **365** which is substantially similar in structure and function to unclogger bar **65** shown in FIG. **10**.

Mud and clay unclogger bar **365** has an elongated drive shaft **367** which is disposed longitudinally upwards through the center of bore **328** through tool housing **324**. The upper end of unclogger bar drive shaft **367** is rotatably mounted in the center of a bearing cap **368** which is joined by a stepped diameter cylindrical adapter coupling **368**A to the upper opening of vertical in-line section **332** of vacuum inlet coupler Tee **331**. Bearing **368** is coaxially aligned with the longitudinal center line of tool housing **324**, and forms a vacuum-tight seal with upper end **369** of in-line section **332** of vacuum inlet coupler Tee **331**. With this construction, air cannot leak from the exterior of the vacuum inlet coupler Tee **331** into the bore **335** through the Tee, when air pressure in the bore is reduced below ambient atmospheric pressure by coupling the side tube section **333** of the Tee to a vacuum source such as improved vacuum source **1**, in the manner shown in FIG. **6**.

It may be envisioned that the upper end of unclogger bar drive shaft **367** extends upwardly through a central coaxial bore **370** which is disposed through bearing cap **368**. The upper end of the unclogger bar drive shaft has attached to its outer surface an enlarged diameter, elongated coaxial collar **371**. Collar **371** is joined at its upper end to radial spokes **372** which are joined at the outer ends thereof to circular ring-shaped hand wheel **380**. Hand wheel **380** has extending perpendicularly upwards from an upper surface thereof a crank handle **373**, which may bed grasped in a person's hand and orbited by wrist motion to thus rotate hand wheel **380** and attached unclogger bar **365**. Optionally, hand wheel **380** may be removably fastened to collar **371** so that the the collar **371** at the upper end of the unclogger bar drive shaft **367** may be coupled to and rotatably driven by a motor **22** in the manner shown in FIG. **6**.

FIG. **16** shows an alternate embodiment of air gap bore head **400** shown top, front and isometric views. This embodiment of air gap bore head **400** includes an air gap between the suction tube and the blades. This air gap provides an additional outlet for suction that helps prevent clogs of the suction tube. If the material clogs the suction tube, vacuum is still able to escape via the air gap so that suction continues through the tube. This suction provides air flow that assists the clog in breaking up. Rather than the vacuum clogging and no air flow occurring in the suction tube, in this embodiment, suction passes through the air gap as well, providing continuous air flow and less likelihood of clogging.

Air gap bore head **400** is comprised of cutting teeth **401**. These cutting teeth **401** are similar to those described in other embodiments disclosed herein. Vacuum bore **402** is created by vacuum housing **405**. Air gap **403** surrounds vacuum housing **405** and has a dimension of ⅛" in the preferred embodiment. Other air gap **403** dimensions are anticipated in alternate embodiments. Cutting teeth **401** are attached to blade housing **404** by welding or other suitable attachment means. Air gap bore head **400** is manufactured from materials similar to other bore heads disclosed herein.

The present figures and detailed description disclose the preferred embodiment of the claimed invention and are not meant to limit the scope of the claims. Many other configurations and embodiments are possible within the scope of the present claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A vacuum device for collecting material comprising:

A tank with vertical walls, a floor and an open top, the tank for collecting material collected by the vacuum device;

A lid comprising an upper surface, a lower surface, a first opening and a second opening, the lid sized to fit over the open top of the tank and form an airtight seal;

At least one latch for securely fastening the lid to the top of the tank;

A filter box comprising a first end and a second end, the filter box disposed on the upper surface of the lid and

over the first opening in the lid, the first end of filter box arranged to form an airtight seal with the first opening of the lid and to be in fluid communication with the tank, the filter box further including an air filter disposed to filter material greater than a specific size traveling from the first end to the second end of the filter box;

A vacuum junction having a first connection, a second connection and a third connection, said vacuum junction being disposed at the second end of the filter box and the first connection arranged to have an airtight seal with the second end of the filter box and fluid communication with the filter box;

A first vacuum hose, having an input end and an output end, the output end connected with an airtight seal and in fluid communication with the second connection of the vacuum junction;

A second vacuum hose, having an input end and an output end, the output end connected with an airtight seal and in fluid communication with the third connection of the vacuum junction;

A first vacuum motor having a suction output and an exhaust output;

A second vacuum motor having a suction output and an exhaust output;

The suction output of the first vacuum motor being attached with an airtight seal and in fluid connection with the input end of the first vacuum hose;

The suction output of the second vacuum motor being attached with an airtight seal and in fluid connection with the input end of the second vacuum hose; and

A main suction hose having a first end and a second end, the first end being connected with an airtight connection with the second opening of the lid, and in fluid communication with the tank and the second end being utilized to collect material with suction.

2. The vacuum device of claim **1** where the first vacuum motor and second vacuum motor are a Ridgid Model HD16000.

3. The vacuum device of claim **1** where the main suction hose is a flexible 3" hose.

4. The vacuum device of claim **1** where the main suction hose locks to the lid with a cam lock.

5. The vacuum device of claim **1** where there are three lockable latches securing the lid to the tank.

6. The vacuum device of claim **1** where the air filter filters particles up to 10 microns in size.

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